

**TERMS:**  
For year delivered in city or carrier.....\$9.00  
For two months, paid in advance.....\$8.00  
For years or more, in advance.....\$8.00  
Parts of year at same rate.

**JOB PRINTING.**  
Book and every description of Commercial and  
Job printing in the best manner at Gazette Job  
books.

Entered at the Post Office at Janesville, Wis., as  
second-class matter.

**THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.**

A National Convention of the Republicans will meet at Chicago, Wednesday, the 2d of June next, for the nomination of candidates to be supported for President and Vice President at the next election.

Republicans, and all who will co-operate with them in supporting the nominee of the party, are invited to choose two delegates from each Congressional District, four at large from each State, two from each Territory, and two from the District of Columbia, to represent them in the Convention.

J. D. CAMERON, Chairman.

THOMAS B. KEOGH, Secretary.

It is a lonesome piece of business being an "Independent scratcher."

There are two things that make the Democratic party square—Tilden's twist, and a Presidential veto.

Some very thoughtful and careful political observers say that neither Grant nor Blaine can be nominated at Chicago.

A keen comprehension of the political situation as far as John Kelly and Tilden are concerned, is taken by Thomas Nast in the last Harper's Weekly.

Ex-Treasurer of the United States, John C. New, has purchased the Indianapolis Journal, paying therefor \$30,000. He will make a Grant paper out of it. Running a newspaper is new business for Mr. New.

Joe Rankin paid Milwaukee a visit recently, and when asked who the Democrats of Wisconsin wanted for President, answered, "We will vote for any man who will give us the offices." Joe was honest in this answer, and expressed the sentiment of the Democratic party of Wisconsin. He could not have explained the policy of the Democracy in briefer or a more forcible language.

A strange fate overtakes some men. General John A. Sutter, did more than any other man in America to develop the Pacific coast. He was in California in 1849, and on his land in February of that year, the first gold was discovered. After this he became very rich, and could have firmly established himself as the strong financial man of California. But he failed to improve his opportunities, or to care for what he had already secured, and gradually he went from affluence to poverty. He is now living in Pennsylvania, broken in health and bankrupt in purse. Appreciating what General Sutter has done, General Sherman once said of him, "to him more than to any other single person we are indebted for the conquests of California with all its treasures."

General Sherman is indignant at the newspapers because of their attacks upon West Point. He stoutly upholds the manners and morals of that institution, and declares that there is no place where distinctions and prejudices of color are less regarded than in the army. To show his friendliness toward colored cadets, he says "when Cadet Flupper graduated, both the Secretary of War and myself, who were present, shook hands with him, and congratulated him upon the honor he had achieved in being the first colored man to graduate from West Point. We did not shake hands with any of the white cadets. Flupper is doing well, I am glad to say, and is respected by every officer in the Army." General Sherman is doubtless right in his statements, but General Schenck, commandant at West Point, has not got General Sherman's feeling regarding colored cadets.

Thomas B. Scott, delegate-at-large from Wisconsin at General Dryden, from the Second District, are both for Grant, and so is the Hon. Leake Stephenson, of the Eighth District.—*Editor Green*.

The Inter Ocean is too hasty in its conclusions. There is only one Grant man among the twenty delegates elected to the Chicago Convention. Senator Scott's personal preferences were for Grant some time ago, but the developments during the past few weeks have changed his mind, and now he thinks it would be a dangerous thing to nominate General Grant. He believes Washburne is the safest and the strongest candidate, and therefore publicly expressed his preference for that great statesman and diplomat. General Bryant is for Grant, and is the only one in the delegation. Mr. Stephenson, like Senator Scott, favored General Grant, but the sentiment in his district brings overwhelming support for Washburne, he became convinced that it would not do to misrepresent his constituents, and therefore he announced himself a Washburne man and should vote in the National Convention for his nomination.

"Cove" Bennett, who, with Mrs. Jennie R. Smith, murdered the latter's husband at Jersey City nearly two years ago, has appeared in the role of a lecturer. It will be remembered that he and Mrs. Smith were first tried and found guilty of murder and sentenced to be hanged on the 25th of last July. Before the day of execution arrived, a new trial was granted, and last fall both were acquitted, the latter trial proving a mere farce. Like most lecturers who want to make money out of a little cheap notoriety they have gained, Bennett concluded to mount the platform, and tell the people for fifty cents a head, something about his feelings, thoughts, sensations, fears, hopes and dreams while in prison eighteen months, and especially when under sentence of death. He first attempted to afflict the people of Jersey City with his lecture last Tuesday evening, at the Academy of Music. But the people of Jersey did not want to hear a man whose garments were stained with innocent blood, and only fifty persons went to the Academy, and most of

them were women. The receipts were \$25.00 and the total expenses were \$172. Vale, the manager of the lecture, who was out of pocket just \$147, has concluded he doesn't want any more of Bennett. It should give the public the greatest satisfaction that he failed to make money out of the horrible murder of Police Officer Smith. That system of obtaining money deserves the severest condemnation, and the people of Jersey City showed their good sense by staying away.

**WISCONSIN REPUBLICANS AND THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.**

The spirit which prevailed in the late Republican State Convention attests one fact, that the Republicans of Wisconsin will stand firm for the nominee of the Chicago Convention. There never was a time in the history of the party when there was so many conflicting views among the members of the party on the Presidential question as now. This may be regretted by many, but the fact that these conflicting views exist, is not to be wondered at. There is a history and a prestige connected with each of the four principal candidates for the Presidency, that naturally enough divides the Republicans. All the candidates are men in whom the party has confidence. Their lives fill an important page in the history of our country during the past twenty years, and the people honor them for what they have done. These facts prove that whoever shall receive the nomination at Chicago, will be supported by the Republicans of Wisconsin. The candidates may possess different degrees of strength, as undoubtedly they do, but there will be no "Independent scratchers" in the field to work against General Grant should he receive the nomination.

The feeling on the question can best be illustrated by an incident which happened on a railway train last Tuesday, which was carrying some seventy or eighty delegates to the State Convention. A vote was taken on the train as to the preferences of the delegates regarding the candidates for the Presidency. An "anti-Grant" man took the vote, and all who were not for Grant were set down as "anti-Grant" or "anti-third term." But one delegate who was for Blaine, saw the motive of the overzealous anti-Grant man, and gave him to clearly understand that he was for Blaine first, and second for the nominee of the Chicago Convention. This made considerable difference, and all the delegates aboard the train endorsed that view of the case. This is the sentiment of the Republicans of Wisconsin. Some may prefer Blaine, some Grant, some Washburne, and there are some who very much desire Sherman, but still they are not anti-Blaine, anti-Grant, anti-Washburne, nor anti-Sherman. They have faith in the wisdom of the Republican National Convention, and believe that it will not disappoint the Republican party in its choice of a candidate for President. There are very many in Wisconsin who sincerely believe that Washburne is the hope of the Republican party, that above all other men in the party he is the strongest and can lead it to a greater victory. Others think the same of General Grant and others of Senator Blaine, but these differences of opinion and seeming factions, will disappear when the Chicago Convention shall have done its work.

Whoever expects that the Wisconsin Republicans will be divided in sentiment and distract in feeling by the work of the National Convention, will be disappointed. There is intelligence enough and loyalty enough in the party to hold it together and to make its aims and purposes one, whether Blaine, Grant, or Washburne is nominated. There will be no balking, no independent scratching, no sorehead movements, but there will be a renewed strength given to the party, a determination that cannot be shaken, to fight an aggressive campaign, and to win a substantial victory. This is the position of the Republicans of Wisconsin. They are in earnest, and stand ready to do their part of the work in electing the man the National Republican Convention shall name.

**THE BOY MURDERER.**

LINCOLN, May 7—The second trial of John McElroy, the boy murderer who shot and killed Henry Stutzman in the spring of 1878, is now in progress at Hastings, Adams county, this State. Young McElroy is a printer by trade, and drifted westward from Chicago, and has worked on the papers of this city. Finding employment scarce in the printing line, he went into the country to work on a farm. While there he murdered Stutzman, a young German farmer who lived alone in a sod house on the prairie. The testimony on the first trial was entirely circumstantial. He, however, was convicted and sentenced to be executed at Hastings, Nebraska, on the 20th of May, 1879. Through some technicality the Governor granted a respite, and the Supreme Court ordered a new trial. The father of McElroy's victim, W. A. Stutzman, has arrived from Schuyler, Pa., and has held an interview with the murderer and his son. The old gentleman refuses to be comforted, and is loud in his cries for vengeance.

**HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.**

MANITOWOC, May 7—A frightful accident occurred at St. Nazians, this county, a day or two since. Ole Johnson, while cultivating in the field, fell under the cultivation of a tree in front of the residence of E. Junius Edwards, the defendant in the case, with a pen-knife. The gentleman saw the act, ran after him, and brought him back to the tree, and after showing him what he had done, kicked

# THE JANESEVILLE GAZETTE.

VOLUME 24

JANESEVILLE, WISCONSIN, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1880.

NUMBER 53

## FIRES STILL BURNING.

Further Details of the Great Fire in the Oil Regions.

Small and Dangerous Fires Still Burning in All Parts of the Woods.

And a Stiff Wind Blowing, Leaves the Situation Very Perilous.

Secretary Sherman Preparing a Sensation for the Democrats.

Relating to Their Action on the Appropriation Bills.

The Proposed New Plan for Counting the Electoral Vote.

More Speculations Relating to the Presidential Question.

The Grant Men Still Looking to Illinois to Settle the Matter.

A Galesburg Man is Assessed \$12,000 for Kicking a Small Boy.

Other Interesting State and Miscellaneous News Items.

## THE OIL FIRE.

Further of the Great Fire in the Oil Regions.

BRADFORD, Pa. May 7—The destructive fire is still raging in Trim Hollow and Oil Valley. Hundreds of men are at work endeavoring to confine and subdue the flames at that point. The greatest number of rigs and tanks of oil were consumed at Fosterbrook Valley, and about the summits. The fire also raged near Parrot and De Golyer. The tools of Territory in which the fire prevails is twelve miles in extent. Smaller and dangerous fires are still burning in all parts of the woods. A rather stiff breeze, now blowing, leaves the situation in all parts of the region very perilous. The fire is liable to break out again, and become more disastrous than before, unless it rains or the wind subsides.

## DOUSE THE CLIM.

And Put out the Fire—Another Sensation for the Democrats.

WASHINGTON, May 7—Secretary Sherman is preparing a sensation for Democrats similar to the one which surprised them when Bristol was Secretary of the Treasury. He has issued a circular notifying all Treasury officers that the appropriations for fuel, oil and water for the public buildings for the current fixed year are sufficient to meet the requirements of the public service only until May 12, and that the laws forbid any official from involving the Government in any contract for a future payment of money in excess of the appropriations, and that all gas companies must be notified of the fact. In other words, if Congress does not pass the Little Dredging bill or make some specific appropriation for lights and fuel, lights and fires must be put out in all public buildings within five days from this date. When a similar notice was given by Secretary Bristol, Democrats charged him with trying to bulldoze Congress and with seeking to make political capital for himself. Nevertheless an appropriation of \$250,000 could be passed by unanimous consent in a few moments to continue the public lighting, when an emergency requires it.

## ELECTORAL VOTES.

The Proposed New Plan for Counting the Presidential Vote.

WASHINGTON, May 7—The Democratic members of the Special Committee on counting the Electoral vote have concocted, without any consultation with their Republican associates, a new joint rule for regulating the count. It differs from the rule in force in practically taking all power from the hands of the President of the Senate, and making him the mere organ of the two houses, while they can elect Electoral votes if so disposed. The rule is presented as a concurrent resolution which does not require the Executive signature, and which can be recited in an hour should it not meet any emergency. When in 1865 Congress passed a resolution making a joint rule for counting the Electoral votes, they sent it to President Lincoln for his approval. He signed it, but returned it with a message stating that he had done so at a matter of courtesy, but disclaimed all right of the Executive to interfere in any way in the matter of canvassing or counting Electoral votes, and he also disclaimed that by signing the resolution he had expressed any opinion of his own on the subject.

## BURGLARY.

WATERTOWN, May 7—Last night the dry goods and grocery store of Leise & Drake, at Oak Grove, Dodge county, was robbed of goods to the value of \$1,000. No trace of the thieves.

From a Relative of Wm. Prescott, the Historian.

CLEVELAND, O. Jan. 13, 1880. H. H. WARNER & CO.—GENTS—I shall not cease to recommend your Sate Kidney and Liver Cure to the patronage of all my friends, who are afflicted as I was with that terrible and dangerous disease Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. It cured me completely.

With great respect, thy friend,

JAS. S. PRESCOTT.

The Voltair Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.,

will send their celebrated Electro-Voltair Belts to the afflicted upon 30 days trial. Speech guaranteed. They mean what they say. Write to them without delay.

nov17daw

The Famous Bethesda,

R. Dunbar's Celebrated Bethesda Water of Waukesha, Wis.—The marvel of the age and acknowledged by the medical world as a specific for diabetes, Bright's disease, and all kindred diseases. For sale by E. B. Helmstreet, Janesville, Wis.

oc127daw

Brown's Household Panacea.

In the most effective Pain Destroyer in the world. Will most surely quicken the blood whether taken internally or applied externally, and thereby more certainly RELIEVE PAIN, whether chronic or acute, than any other pain alleviator, and it is warranted double the strength of any similar preparation.

It cures pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache and ALL AGES and is THE GREAT RELIEVER OF PAIN.

BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA" should be in every family. A teaspoonful of the Panacea in a tumbler of hot water (sweetened if preferred), taken at bedtime, will BREAK UP A COLD.

25 cents a bottle.

Much Sickness.

Undoubtedly with children, attributed to other causes, is occasioned by worms. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMBTS, or Worm Lozenges, although effectual in destroying worms, can do no possible injury to the most delicate child. This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, and found to be absolutely sure in eradicating worms, so harmful to children. Twenty-five cents a box.

All fits are stopped free by Dr. KLINE'S

FE CURE and GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after Friday's use. \$1 Anh. \$1. Philadelphia, Pa.

feb16dawm

him at or near the base of the spinal column. The boy's teacher, Miss Jennie Norton, and Miss McClay, another teacher in the high school, both testified to this fact and Miss Norton upgraded Mr. Edwards for kicking so small a child. Mr. Frank Hughes, a passenger conductor on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railway, who was passing along at the time, testified to having seen the occurrence, and told Mr. Edwards that were that a boy of his he would not leave a whole bone in his body. The boy seemed much frightened and went home very much injured by the kick. The next day Dr. Vivian was called to see the boy.

The doctors for the defense astounded

the community with the declaration that the boy was feigning all the symptoms,

or as Dr. McClellan put it, was putting up a job on his credulous friends. The doctors have widely split upon the question of the disease or no disease. Among medical men of both sides are some thirty of the leading physicians of Knox and adjoining counties. The community know that the boy was kicked; that since that time a disorder has progressively prostrated one function after another until he presents a pitiable sight. All his neighbors and the attending physicians must be classed as dupes to the caprice of an 8 year-old boy, or else a full dozen of our medical savants are mistaken. The cross examination has already unearthed the fact that the doctors will always form a theory, but when driven from that, in nervous disorder, seek refuge in the ever-ready, made retreat of hysteria. The jury, in appearance, was far above the average in intelligence. It asserted the plaintiff's damages at \$12,000. The verdict has caused a good deal of comment. One of the jurymen, just interviewed, said that after they were permitted by the court to go and see the boy, and examine for themselves the extent of the injury done by the kicking of Edwards, they were convinced that he was in a worse condition than even his own witness had testified, and all the expert testimony that he was only shamming had no effect to change their minds. The usual motion was made for a new trial, which it is thought will not be granted.

It is the dark day shall ever come, when the Democrats get full control of the government, doubtless all the safeguards to fair elections will be removed. Only a few weeks ago, the Democrats voted down an amendment offered to a bill, prohibiting the carrying of shot guns and other deadly weapons at elections. During the past two years that party has made repeated attempts to repeal laws intended to protect the purity of the ballot box.

HON. C. G. WILLIAMS—HIS NATIONAL REP-

TATION AS A SPEAKER.

The estimation in which Hon. C. G. Williams is held as a speaker on National occasions, is evidenced from the fact of his having recently been selected from a list of distinguished names, to deliver the annual oration at Gettysburg, on decoration day. Two years ago, he was chosen from among our public orators to give the oration at Arlington; this is the largest and most noted of our National cemeteries. Gettysburg probably comes next in importance, and the National Committee have secured Mr. Williams as orator, for the commemorative services at that place. The number of men who achieve a National reputation as orators, is not large. Mr. Williams, if he has not already reached that enviable distinction, is fast attaining to it.

Congressman Houk telegraphs that Tennessee gives Grant 18, Blaine 4, and Sherman 2.

Senator Bruce's information is that Mississippi gives Grant 6, Blaine 4, and Sherman 6.

Ex-Secretary Robeson telegraphs that New York gives Blaine 12, Grant 4, and Sherman 2.

It will be seen that this information

comes from men of national reputation, and can be depended upon. While Grant's friends expected a full delegation for him from Tennessee, they expected nothing from either Maryland or New Jersey, so that the account is balanced and the most reliable statement of results is as follows: Ex-Postmaster General Creswell telegraphs that Maryland gives Grant nine, Blaine five, and Sherman two.

Congressman Houk telegraphs that Tennessee gives Grant 18, Blaine 4, and Sherman 2.

One of the most spirited debates of the session occurred in the House of Representatives on last Saturday last, on the question of remitting the tax due from distillers. The facts are briefly these: two years ago the whisky manufacturers, asked Congress for permission to keep their whisky on hand two years, in addition to the one year allowed by law, without paying the tax. Congress granted the request of the distillers, with the proviso, that the distillers should pay five per cent interest, on the tax as withheld. The distillers now ask to be

# THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1880.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Rail-

way.

Trains at Janesville station.

From Monroe..... 8:36 a.m.  
From Prairie du Chien..... 1:25 p.m.  
From Chicago, Milwaukee and East..... 1:25 p.m.  
For Madison, Prairie du Chien, St. Paul, Minneap-  
olis..... 8:40 p.m.  
For Monroe..... 6:50 p.m.

W. H. CARPENTER, Gen'l Pass'g Agt.  
Chicago & Northwestern, R. R.  
Trains at Janesville Station.  
Going North—Arrive Depart  
Day Express..... 1:30 p.m. 1:25 p.m.  
Fond du Lac passenger..... 1:30 p.m.; 8:45 p.m.  
Going South—Arrive Depart  
Day Express..... 1:30 p.m. 1:25 p.m.  
Fond du Lac passenger..... 1:30 a.m. 7:30 p.m.

M. HUGGETT, Gen'l Supt.,  
W. H. STENNETT,  
General Passenger Agent.

WESTERN UNION RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE AT CLINTON JUNCTION.

West Bound.

Day Express..... 10:58 A.M.  
Night Express..... 10:11 P.M.

Accommodation..... 3:30 P.M.

East Bound.

Day Express..... 3:10 P.M.  
Night Express..... 5:33 A.M.

Accommodation..... 5:30 A.M.

D. A. OLM., FRED WILD,

Gen'l Supt., Gen'l Ticket Agent.

Post-Office.—Summer Time Table.

The mails arrive at the Janesville Post Office as follows:

Chicago and Way..... 1:30 p.m.  
Madison and Milwaukee..... 7 a.m.  
Chicago Through, Night via Milton and Way..... 1:30 p.m.  
Green Bay and Way..... 2:30 a.m.  
Monroe and Way..... 9:30 a.m.  
Madison and Way..... 1:30 p.m.  
Milwaukee and Way..... 5:30 p.m.

POST-OFFICES.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Days and Saturdays by..... 10:00 a.m.  
Emerald Grove, Tuesday, Thursdays and Saturdays by..... 12:00 noon.

East Troy, via Johnson, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays by..... 6:00 p.m.

All points East, West and South..... 11:30 a.m.

Chicago..... 2:30 p.m.

All points East, West and South of Chicago via Milton Junction..... 5:30 p.m.

Chicago and Way..... 5:30 p.m.

Green Bay and Northern Michigan and Northern Iowa..... 1:10 p.m.

Milwaukee and Way..... 11:30 a.m.

West, Madison, via E. & F. C. R. W., D. A. OLM., Gen'l Supt., Gen'l Ticket Agent.

Days and Saturdays by..... 8:30 a.m.

Monroe, Brothard and Way..... 7:15 p.m.

Rockford, Freeport and Beloit..... 2:30 p.m.

OVER-LAND MAIL CLOSE.

Beloit stage by..... 4:00 p.m.

Center and Leyden, Wednesdays Thursdays and Saturdays by..... 2:30 p.m.

East Troy, via Rock Prairie, Rock Island, Richmond, &c., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays by..... 7:00 a.m.

Emerald Grove and Patfield, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays by..... 2:30 p.m.

POST-OFFICES.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Daily from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. On Sundays from 12:00 to 1:00 p.m. Money Order and Registered Letter Department open from 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m., and from 1:00 to 2:00 p.m. except the distribution of the mail. Stamps, stamped envelopes, postal cards and Wrappers for sale at East front window from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Orders for stamped envelopes with return card printed thereon should be left at the Money order Department.

On Saturday night ONLY, a through train from Chicago is received on the Fond du Lac train, and on Sunday morning the same train which is made up and forwarded to Chicago on the 7 o'clock train.

By reading this table carefully, the public can get a very thorough knowledge upon the arrival and departure of all the mails, and thus avoid much inconvenience to themselves.

H. A. PATTERSON, P. M.

## THE POETICAL COMET.

Delegate Downey's Burst Into the Literary Sky.

Cincinnati Commercial.

The sensation of the day has been the sudden and startling advent in literature of a congressman as a lyric poet. Last week Monday Stephen W. Downey, delegate from Wyoming Territory, introduced a bill, which, after a vigorous declamation that the people of the United States are a Christian people, and firmly believe in the Apostolic Creed, appropriated \$500,000 to be expended in commissioning through suitable painters of the great living artists of this century, upon the walls of the national capitol, the birth, life, death and resurrection of our Saviour, Jesus Christ, to adorn our in-glorious dome.

The proposal was remarkable enough to attract attention, but nobody expected it ever to be disinterred from the tomb of the literary committee, to which it was promptly consigned. Next day Mr. Downey asked leave to print some remarks in support of the measure, which was, of course, granted, as soon as possible, always, of course, remaining the same but selecting a circle of readers which the Congressmen Second enjoy, upon the opening of the periodical with the listless air that a usually dreary appearance fosters, well pleased to find it tearing off with a poem which, as they turned the leaves, was found to cover no less than fifteen of its broad pages. This poem was introduced by the words in brackets: "Copyright, 1880, by Stephen W. Downey; all rights reserved." Under this was the title, "Argument of Hon. Stephen W. Downey," and then the remarks in prose, in which he had introduced the bill referred to, and in support of its provisions had the honor to offer the following argument, entitled "The Immortals. Dedicated to the Congress of the United States."

Such an extraordinary production as this could not fail to attract general attention, and it was brought before each branch of Congress as soon as they met. In the Senate Mr. Morrill introduced a resolution instructing the committee on printing to see that the so-called "argument" did not go into the permanent collection of the Record though the matter was dropped there on information that the House was already considering it. In the latter body General Garfield suggested its reference to the committee on rules, on the ground that a member had no right to publish a copyrighted work as a part of the Record.

The poet who had thus suddenly burst upon the world was writing at his desk in the extremest corner of the Chamber, on the Republican side, when Garfield began, but he came down in front and explained he had only published the "argument" after consulting the librarian of Congress as to his right to print a copyrighted production. Conger opposed the proposition, as he does whatever Garfield advocates now-a-days, and about half the members on each side voted against any interference with the unlimited right to print now enjoyed, but the motion was finally carried by a small majority.

The new aspirant for literary honors is a quiet man of middle age, slight figure, and general appearance of the book-worm rather than the politician. He is serving his first term, has rarely opened his mouth before, and was not known by sight to a large majority of his colleagues. It requires but brief conversation with him to show that he is a religious enthusiast of a poetical turn of mind, who took to practicing law in order to earn his bread and butter, and has even pushed his way into office in a community of practical pioneers, while in the time devoting his leisure to books and his spare change to benevolence.

His argument is the result of years of work, and is as precious in his eye that it seemed almost cruel to have it held up to ridicule, as it was in debate. It is, in the author's words, an epic poem in which an ideal figure styled Phantasmaria tells the story of her pilgrimage—a pilgrimage which takes in heaven and hell, history,

ancient and modern, sacred and profane, classical myths, literature art and religion, false and true; the estimable objects of it being to show that this is a Christian nation, and ought to manifest that fact in the adornment of its capitol. A second Milton would almost be required to carry through successfully so bold and all-embracing a plot, and Mr. Downey is hardly a second Milton. It must be said, however, that this verse is not without merit, and that it shows remarkable knowledge of literature and history. The author proposes to publish his work in book form, and hopes to have it appear with illustrations, of which he thinks it capable, and he has the queer idea that it will sell better in England than in this country. It may well be doubted if its publication, whether illustrated or not, but he has certainly secured larger notoriety than any epic poet on record.

## FASHIONABLE FANCIES.

The Latest Notes on the Fashionable Freaks of the Day.

Fancy costumes have parasols and fans to match.

Spotted materials will be worn by leaders of fashion.

There are many new materials in cashmere colorings.

Hoods will be reviled and used to excess in all kinds of wraps.

Spanish lace will be the fashionable net for summer polonaises.

Some touches of color brighten every black toilet that is not mourning.

Worth is exercising his genius just now in creating Spanish costumes.

Rich and substantial fabrics are necessary when plain suits are preferred.

It is again fashionable to make chemises with V-shaped gussets in the neck.

Only one dressmaker—a private one—has as yet imported Jersey costumes.

Gold and colored lace novelties now show a prevalence of Oriental ideas and colors.

A young girl always looks well in a simple toilet with a small tunic formed by a scarf.

The English gypsy is the first hat that young ladies will wear as boudoirs in early summer.

Some magnificent satin brocades in large figures on bright grounds have been reported.

Large hats and bonnets, though not general, are more and more as the season advances.

The pilgrimage suit is the latest novelty costume, rivaling the Jersey in popular favor abroad.

The shoe is gradually replacing the boot for outdoor as well as indoor wear, especially in Europe.

New chemises fasten by buttons hidden in the pleats of the embroidery and lace on the shoulders.

All light, semi-diaphanous materials require much draping and flounces and pleating to look well.

New black Chantilly lace mitts are very fine, have very long tops, and are sold at high prices.

Dark blue foulard, polka dotted with white, makes effective short costumes when faced with dark red.

Gold lace thread is made by electroplating some soft metal wire so fine that the net is as soft as any linen or cotton lace.

Coat sleeves of dresses are made very high on the shoulders, and stand, upward like men's coat sleeves.

Gold lace and colored is used for millinery purposes, for trimming parasols, fans, and rich brocades and velvet dresses.

Country dresses for summer wear are of light flannels of various colors—satin, and peacock blue-gray, olive, maroon, and cardinal red.

Yachting costumes of wool bunting are made effectively by combinations of hand-knitted pattern bunting, dark blue bunting, polka dotted with red.

New black silk and black lace thread gloves for summer wear have lace clocked tops in bands around the arm, alternating with solid spaces in the style of the black kid lace trimmed gloves of the past season.

Seventy-two different shades of color have been coined in the new cashmere toiles religieuses, muslin delaines, and bastine delaines, seen on the counters of one of our leading dry goods houses this spring.

New black silk and black lace thread gloves for summer wear have lace clocked tops in bands around the arm, alternating with solid spaces in the style of the black kid lace trimmed gloves of the past season.

Patent rights have been recently secured in this country for an invention which consists in making a type of novel textures called diamantes. By this invention sparkling particles of crystalline or metallic materials are sprinkled in patterns upon any kind of textile, thus embellishing the fabric and giving it an appearance that it is proposed shall be termed diamante.

Seventy-two different shades of color have been coined in the new cashmere toiles religieuses, muslin delaines, and bastine delaines, seen on the counters of one of our leading dry goods houses this spring.

This poem was introduced by the words in brackets: "Copyright, 1880, by Stephen W. Downey; all rights reserved." Under this was the title, "Argument of Hon. Stephen W. Downey," and then the remarks in prose, in which he had introduced the bill referred to, and in support of its provisions had the honor to offer the following argument, entitled "The Immortals. Dedicated to the Congress of the United States."

Such an extraordinary production as this could not fail to attract general attention, and it was brought before each branch of Congress as soon as they met. In the Senate Mr. Morrill introduced a resolution instructing the committee on printing to see that the so-called "argument" did not go into the permanent collection of the Record though the matter was dropped there on information that the House was already considering it. In the latter body General Garfield suggested its reference to the committee on rules, on the ground that a member had no right to publish a copyrighted work as a part of the Record.

The poet who had thus suddenly burst upon the world was writing at his desk in the extremest corner of the Chamber, on the Republican side, when Garfield began, but he came down in front and explained he had only published the "argument" after consulting the librarian of Congress as to his right to print a copyrighted production. Conger opposed the proposition, as he does whatever Garfield advocates now-a-days, and about half the members on each side voted against any interference with the unlimited right to print now enjoyed, but the motion was finally carried by a small majority.

The new aspirant for literary honors is a quiet man of middle age, slight figure, and general appearance of the book-worm rather than the politician. He is serving his first term, has rarely opened his mouth before, and was not known by sight to a large majority of his colleagues. It requires but brief conversation with him to show that he is a religious enthusiast of a poetical turn of mind, who took to practicing law in order to earn his bread and butter, and has even pushed his way into office in a community of practical pioneers, while in the time devoting his leisure to books and his spare change to benevolence.

His argument is the result of years of work, and is as precious in his eye that it seemed almost cruel to have it held up to ridicule, as it was in debate. It is, in the author's words, an epic poem in which an ideal figure styled Phantasmaria tells the story of her pilgrimage—a pilgrimage which takes in heaven and hell, history,

**WE ALWAYS KEEP IN STOCK**  
**A FINE ASSORTMENT of TOILET GOODS**  
Including Face Powders and Lotions, Tooth Pastes and Powders, Handkerchief Extracts and Colognes, genuine English and French Tooth and Hair Brushes, wire Hair Brushes, etc. We also keep ALL THE PATENT MEDICINES!

Ladies' and Gentlemen's

**SHOULDER BRACES!**  
and every thing usually kept in a well assorted Drug Stock. We invite a comparison of prices and quality of goods.

E. V. WHITON & CO.

Sept 1st

1880

DEPT. OF STATE

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

## PATENTS.

Cotzhausen, Sylvester & Scheiber,  
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.  
MILWAUKEE, WIS. - Established 1839.  
Beg to inform the public that in connection  
with the general law practice, attention  
is given to all the branches of Administering  
the laws of the United States. The best of references given. Correspondence solicited.

DR. M. A. NEWMAN,  
Dental Surgeon,  
Office in Smith & Jackson's block, over Rock  
County National Bank, Janesville, Wis., P. O.  
Dentist in all its branches. Administers nitro-  
gen oxide gas for the painless extraction of  
teeth.

## GEO. H. McCAUSEY

## SURGEON DENTIST

Office in Tallman's Block, opposite First Na-  
tional Bank, West Milwaukee st. Janesville, Wis.  
Feb 22daw

## DR. B. T. S. TIBORN,

## Physician and Surgeon

OFFICE OPEN AND CALLS AT-  
TENDED TO DAY AND NIGHT.  
Opposite Post Office, over Cook's Jewelry Store.

J. B. CASSODAY. ED. F. CARPENTER

## Cassoday &amp; Carpenter.

## ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

Office corner Main and Milwaukee streets, in  
Lapin's block, JANEVILLE, WIS.  
Feb 22daw

## MISCELLANEOUS.

HOSTETTER'S  
CELEBRATEDSTOMACH  
BITTERS

Fortify the System  
And you are armed against disease. The flag-  
tonic for this purpose is Hostetter's Stomach Bit-  
ters, which renders digestion easy and complete,  
conducive to biliousness, and keeps the bowels in  
order. Stimulants and tonic effects are the effects  
that not only is the body invigorated and regu-  
lated by its use, but despondency banished from  
the mind.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.



## H. GRIEF.

EXCESSIVE ANXIETY, or PROLONGED  
STUDY, will produce infirmity in the Nervous  
System, in proportion as it is stronger or more  
irritated; and upon the organs so troubled  
soothed, so the organs of digestion, assimila-  
tion and nutrition, rendered inactive and sluggish  
in proportion as the system becomes infirm. Ev-  
ery one of us has experienced this in the  
rest, and this is always the first to suffer during  
nervous prostration; for example, afflicting  
us sometimes causes total suspension of the  
most important functions of the body, such as the  
digestion, producing sudden hemorrhage and  
death. No doubt longer remains of the practi-  
cability of restoring the nervous system, and  
through the medium of the blood, the organs of the  
body.

**FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYDROPHOSPHITES**

has been proved to possess  
power innumerable instances. It will  
not stand to other drugs in the same proportion.

Persons who are accustomed to look upon the  
dark side, and who see no pleasure in living, on  
using this Syrup soon learn to value and enjoy  
life, and those who have been ill during long  
hours will find in the Syrup a promoter of the  
power of endurance in the brain.

## THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1850.

## AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

Facts for the Farmers—Timely Hints  
How to Make the Farm Pay.

Only four per cent of the butter made  
in the United States is exported, while  
forty-one per cent of the cheese made is  
sent abroad.

It is reported that there will be export-  
ed from the Province of Victoria 12,000,-  
000 bushels of wheat; the harvest is about  
at an end.

Erasrus Bailey, of Little Compton, R. I.,  
has kept from 1,000 to 1,200 hens for five  
years past, realizing from each an annual  
profit of \$1.15. Flocks of from 300 to 400  
are not uncommon in that section.

According to the report of Secretary  
Sherman to Congress, the exports of cattle  
for the last six years have aggregated in  
value \$23,000,000.

Mr. S. C. Dillingham, of St. Albans, Me.,  
has a pair of steers rising two years old,  
that girth six feet and six inches, and  
weigh 2,673 pounds. They are dark red  
and grade Durham.

A farmer in Iowa estimates that the  
profit of raising one two year old short  
horn steer for market is equal to that on  
eighteen scrub steers which have to be  
kept three years or more before they are  
of value.

The best outlook for the New England  
farmers is in the direction of milk, vegeta-  
bles and small fruits in the neighborhood  
of the large towns and main railroad lines,  
and the production of mutton, butter and  
pottery in the interior.

Iowa is fast taking the lead among the  
Western States in her products of the  
dairy, which in the Eastern markets com-  
mand the highest prices. A short time  
ago, 50,000 pounds of Iowa butter was  
sold at one time by one man for export to  
England.

The cows in central New York, forty  
years ago, made an average of 300 pounds  
of cheese annually, with a net profit of  
\$15 each, while in 1876, one head of Her-  
kimer county cows made \$35 pounds each,  
with a profit to each cow of \$31.85.

W. T. Powell informs the Troy Press  
that Clark township, Lincoln county, Mo.,  
has the finest prospect for what he has ever  
known. In other sections of the country  
wheat is reported all the way from "splen-  
did"—"very good"—"patchy," to "nothing  
at all."

Horticulture, in its various branches, is  
left by all who have gone freely into it to  
be an exciting pursuit; particularly during  
early spring months, calling forth all  
the energies of both body and mind in  
supplying demands made on us at certain  
times and seasons.

One of the most successful orchardists in  
New York is that of O. C. Chapin at East  
Bronxfield. His orchards contain 120 acres,  
yielded last year 10,000 barrels of apples,  
and 263 barrels of pears; for which he  
received \$17,679.62, while \$4,000 was ex-  
pended for labor, barrels, etc.

Insects are never spontaneously generated  
upon living animals, putrid animal or  
vegetable matter, but are produced from  
eggs. A few species, such as plant lice, do  
not lay eggs, but retain them in their  
bodies till their young are hatched and  
ready to escape. Others lay their eggs al-  
most invariably where their young, as soon  
as hatched, may find a supply of food im-  
mediately within their reach.

There are 4,500,000 acres in the State;  
these there were 112,000,000 apple trees  
valued at \$50,000 each; 27,200,000 pear trees  
valued at \$12,130,000. There have been  
in one day, in the fruit season, 10,000  
bushels of strawberries put upon the New  
York market.

Land and Home says that canker worms  
which attacked an orchard of over five  
thousand trees in Ontario county, N. Y.,  
last year, were brought to the ground dead  
in a few hours by showering the trees  
with a mixture of two pounds and a half  
of Paris green to two hundred gallons of  
water. A force pump threw a stream  
high above the trees, where it broke into  
a spray, and sprinkled every part com-  
pletely.

## IN A CLOUD BURST.

Terrible Natural Phenomenon in  
California—Two Men Lost.

Stockton Independent April 21.

Particulars of the death of G. J. Smith,  
who was drowned last Wednesday in  
Merced county, have just been received by  
the Herald. He was putting his sheep range

at Deadman's Creek, near Placerville,  
intending to begin shearing as soon as the  
weather would moderate sufficiently, and  
as he had a gang of men camped for that pur-  
pose. The camp of the shearers was on  
high ground, overlooking a gulch which at  
this point runs between high and precipitous  
banks, and Smith occupied a cabin down  
and close to the edge of the gulch. Late on Wednesday afternoon, the  
weather showed no signs of abating, he  
left the pens, and accompanied by a Pur-  
se went to the lower cabin. Shortly  
after the shearers on the hill above heard  
a rushing sound, quickly succeeded by a  
terrible roaring and crackling, as if every  
rock and boulder on the mountain side had  
been torn from its hold and was being  
carried along the gulch. They knew in an  
instant what had happened, and realized  
the tragic position of Smith and the  
Portuguese. They rushed towards the  
cabins, yelling at the top of their voices for  
the doomed men to leave the cabin, and  
he latter evidently heard them, for two  
large, bearded faces appeared at the  
door for a single instant; the next a solid  
wall of water, debris and great masses of  
earth and rock struck the lightly built  
shanty, and all that it contained dis-  
solved in the boiling waters.

The scene passed like a frightful vision  
before the eyes of the horrified spectators  
on the bank, and for a moment they stood  
as if paralysed. As soon as the water subsided  
somewhat, search was made for the  
unfortunate victims, and the body of the  
Portuguese was found next day two miles  
below the scene of the catastrophe. The  
body of Mr. Smith was not found until the  
next day, having lodged among the rocks  
about five miles below the camp. The  
only injury found upon the body of Mr.  
Smith was a bruise on the forehead, and  
there can be no doubt that he was drowned  
and not killed by contact with the bold-  
er. The cause of this sudden deluge in a  
gulch that is precipitous enough to carry  
an ordinary amount of water was  
evidently a cloud burst in the mountains  
where the gulch heads, such phenomena  
of frequent occurrence in that section.

When found among the rocks of the  
gulch, the body of Smith was imbedded in  
a mass of sand and mud, his hand, wrist  
and a portion of his forearm only being  
visible. The arm stood straight up out of  
the sand, and it was this circumstance that  
led to the discovery of the body. Mr.  
Smith was a native of New York, and  
dwelt several years in this city, where his  
family—a wife, three sons and two girls—  
now reside.

## Josh Billings on Marriage.

By aw means Joe get married, if you  
have a fair show. Don't stand shivering  
at the bank, but pitch rate in and stick  
your head under and shiver it out. There  
ain't any more trick in getting married  
than there is in eating peanuts. Many a  
man has stood shivering on the shore until  
the river run out. Don't expect to  
marry an angel, they have all been picked  
up long ago. Remember, Joe, you han't

a cent yourself. Do not marry for beauty  
exclusively; beauty is like ice, slippery and thaws dreadfully easy. Don't  
marry for luu, neither; luu is like a cooking-stove, good for nothing when the fuel  
gives out. But let the mixture be some  
beauty, becomingly dressed, with about  
two hundred and fifty dollars in her pocket  
a good speller, handy and neat in her house,  
plenty of good sense, tuff constitution and  
by-laws, small feet, a light step; add to  
this sound teeth and a warm heart. The  
mixture will keep in any climate and will  
not evaporate. Don't marry for pedigree unless it's backed by bank notes. A family  
with nothing but pedigree generally  
lacks sense.

## Married Without Shoes.

About twenty years ago a smart young  
man named Johnson, in the wilds of the  
Cheat mountains, in West Virginia, made  
up his mind to be married.

"But you have not a penny," remon-  
strated his friends.

"I have two hands. A man was given  
two hands—one to scratch for himself, and  
the other for his wife," he said.

On the day of the wedding Johnson ap-  
peared in a whole coat and trousers, but  
barefooted.

"This is hardly decent," said the clergy-  
man, "I will lend you a pair of shoes."

"No," said Johnson. "When I can buy  
shoes I will wear them. Not before."

And he stood up to be married with no  
thought of his feet.

The same sturdy directness showed itself  
in his future course. What he had not  
money to pay for he did without. He  
hired himself to a farmer for a week's work.  
With the money he saved he bought a couple of acres of timber land  
and a pair of sheep, built himself a hut  
and went to work on his ground.

His sheep increased, and a time flew by  
he bought more; then he sold off the  
cheapest kinds and invested in Southdown  
and French merino. His neighbors tried  
to turn him out of experimental farming.

Johnson, having found out that sheep  
raising in his district brought a handsome  
profit, stuck to it. He had that shrewdness  
in seeing the best way, and that dogged  
perseverance in following it which are the  
elements of success.

Stock buyers from the Eastern market  
found that Johnson's fleeces were the  
best, and his mutton the sweetest on the  
Cheat. He never allowed their reputation  
to fail. And the end of which, of course  
is, that the man who married barefooted is  
now worth a large property. And the  
story is an absolutely true one, and may  
point a moral for hordes of stout, able-  
bodied men.

The same sturdy directness showed itself  
in his future course. What he had not  
money to pay for he did without. He  
hired himself to a farmer for a week's work.  
With the money he saved he bought a couple of acres of timber land  
and a pair of sheep, built himself a hut  
and went to work on his ground.

His sheep increased, and a time flew by  
he bought more; then he sold off the  
cheapest kinds and invested in Southdown  
and French merino. His neighbors tried  
to turn him out of experimental farming.

Johnson, having found out that sheep  
raising in his district brought a handsome  
profit, stuck to it. He had that shrewdness  
in seeing the best way, and that dogged  
perseverance in following it which are the  
elements of success.

Stock buyers from the Eastern market  
found that Johnson's fleeces were the  
best, and his mutton the sweetest on the  
Cheat. He never allowed their reputation  
to fail. And the end of which, of course  
is, that the man who married barefooted is  
now worth a large property. And the  
story is an absolutely true one, and may  
point a moral for hordes of stout, able-  
bodied men.

The same sturdy directness showed itself  
in his future course. What he had not  
money to pay for he did without. He  
hired himself to a farmer for a week's work.  
With the money he saved he bought a couple of acres of timber land  
and a pair of sheep, built himself a hut  
and went to work on his ground.

His sheep increased, and a time flew by  
he bought more; then he sold off the  
cheapest kinds and invested in Southdown  
and French merino. His neighbors tried  
to turn him out of experimental farming.

Johnson, having found out that sheep  
raising in his district brought a handsome  
profit, stuck to it. He had that shrewdness  
in seeing the best way, and that dogged  
perseverance in following it which are the  
elements of success.

Stock buyers from the Eastern market  
found that Johnson's fleeces were the  
best, and his mutton the sweetest on the  
Cheat. He never allowed their reputation  
to fail. And the end of which, of course  
is, that the man who married barefooted is  
now worth a large property. And the  
story is an absolutely true one, and may  
point a moral for hordes of stout, able-  
bodied men.

The same sturdy directness showed itself  
in his future course. What he had not  
money to pay for he did without. He  
hired himself to a farmer for a week's work.  
With the money he saved he bought a couple of acres of timber land  
and a pair of sheep, built himself a hut  
and went to work on his ground.

His sheep increased, and a time flew by  
he bought more; then he sold off the  
cheapest kinds and invested in Southdown  
and French merino. His neighbors tried  
to turn him out of experimental farming.

Johnson, having found out that sheep  
raising in his district brought a handsome  
profit, stuck to it. He had that shrewdness  
in seeing the best way, and that dogged  
perseverance in following it which are the  
elements of success.

Stock buyers from the Eastern market  
found that Johnson's fleeces were the  
best, and his mutton the sweetest on the  
Cheat. He never allowed their reputation  
to fail. And the end of which, of course  
is, that the man who married barefooted is  
now worth a large property. And the  
story is an absolutely true one, and may  
point a moral for hordes of stout, able-  
bodied men.

The same sturdy directness showed itself  
in his future course. What he had not  
money to pay for he did without. He  
hired himself to a farmer for a week's work.  
With the money he saved he bought a couple of acres of timber land  
and a pair of sheep, built himself a hut  
and went to work on his ground.

His sheep increased, and a time flew by  
he bought more; then he sold off the  
cheapest kinds and invested in Southdown  
and French merino. His neighbors tried  
to turn him out of experimental farming.

Johnson, having found out that sheep  
raising in his district brought a handsome  
profit, stuck to it. He had that shrewdness  
in seeing the best way, and that dogged  
perseverance in following it which are the  
elements of success.

Stock buyers from the Eastern market  
found that Johnson's fleeces were the  
best, and his mutton the sweetest on the  
Cheat. He never allowed their reputation  
to fail. And the end of which, of course  
is, that the man who married barefooted is  
now worth a large property. And the  
story is an absolutely true one, and may  
point a moral for hordes of stout, able-  
bodied men.

The same sturdy directness showed itself  
in his future course. What he had not  
money to pay for he did without. He  
hired himself to a farmer for a week's work.  
With the money he saved he bought a couple of acres of timber land  
and a pair of sheep, built himself a hut  
and went to work on his ground.

His sheep increased, and a time flew by  
he bought more; then he sold off the  
cheapest kinds and invested in Southdown  
and French merino. His neighbors tried  
to turn him out of experimental farming.

Johnson, having found out that sheep  
raising in his district brought a handsome  
profit, stuck to it. He had that shrewdness  
in seeing the best way, and that dogged  
perseverance in following it which are the  
elements of success.

Stock buyers from the Eastern market  
found that Johnson's fleeces were the  
best, and his mutton the sweetest on the  
Cheat. He never allowed

# THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1880.

Official Paper of the City and County.

## BRIEFLETS.

—Slick up for church.  
—See advertisement of girl wanted.  
—Tomorrow is the first Sunday after Ascension.

—Mrs. C. W. Baker, who has been quite ill of late, is reported as improving.

—Is the freedom of the city to be taken away from the cows, or taken away by the cows?

—“Religion” is the subject of the song and praise service at the First Methodist church to-night.

—The Board of Education met last evening and decided to open another room in the First ward building as a Fourth Grammar department.

—Miss Porter’s musical recital at Lappin’s Music hall next Tuesday evening promises to draw a crowd, and will be worth a crowd.

—The family of the late General Brewster Randall, desire to express their thanks for the many kindly acts of friends during their deep affliction.

—William Taylor, of Edgerton, has returned from Scotland, and was seen upon our streets to-day. He had a most happy visit, and a prosperous journey.

—Everybody’s eye is caught by the paper used to cover the billboards, announcing the coming of Coup’s circus, which will be here May 21. The list of attractions given in another column will also be perused with interest by our readers.

—No. 2 engine company, of Janesville, a volunteer company, with borrowed horses, can hitch their team and drive to the sidewalk in front of the engine house, a distance of forty feet, in ten seconds from the alarm. Is there any paid fire department that can do the business in less time? —*Pack’s Sun*.

—Last night Sheriff Comstock and Constable Drake had a drive into the town of Newark, and brought back with them Allen D. Pettis, who was taken on a peace warrant, or complaint of his wife. This morning he appeared before Justice Brooks, and the case was continued until Monday morning in order to get witnesses in behalf of the State.

Elegant Accommodations, lowest prices. ASTOR HOUSE, N. Y.

## THE WEATHER.

REPORTED BY PRENTICE & EVENSON, DRUGGISTS. The thermometer at 6 o’clock last evening stood at 56 degrees above; a 7 o’clock a.m. to-day, at 58 degrees above; and at 1 o’clock p.m. at 70 degrees above. Cloudy.

The indications to-day are, falling, followed by rising barometer, warmer southerly, followed by cooler westerly winds, cloudy and rainy, followed by clearing weather.

## THE CIRCUIT COURT.

The jury in the case of Britton & North brought in their finding last evening, and by it the goods in question are divided up between the parties, so that it is a sort of decision in favor of each, and a victory for neither.

The case of Herman vs. Smith was on trial to-day, it being a suit to recover wages. The jury brought in a verdict this afternoon in favor of the defendant.

The trial of criminal cases will commence Monday.

## ATTENTION, VETERANS!

All soldiers who served in the late war are requested to meet with the members of the 12th Wisconsin Battery, this evening, at the City Treasurer’s office, to make arrangements to participate in the funeral obsequies of Alex. M. Russell, late member of the 12th Wisconsin Battery. By order

W. B. BRITTON,

Late Col. 8th Wis. Vol. Inf'y.

## SPECIAL ORDER NO. 1.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BATTALION, WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD, JANEVILLE, May 5, 1880.

**Special Order No 1**—The officers and members of the Janesville Guards and Bower City Rifles of this Battalion, will assemble at their respective armories tomorrow, May 9th, at two o’clock in the afternoon, in full uniform, for the purpose of attending the funeral of A. M. Russell, late member of the 12th Wisconsin Battery. By order

W. W. BRITTON,

Major Commanding.

M. A. NEWMAN, Adjutant.

## GOOD TEMPLARS.

Last evening the following were installed as officers of the People’s Lodge I. O. G. T.: W C T.—Rev H. Sewell. W V T.—Eunice Brewster. R S.—Emma Meigge.

L S.—Eliza Griffin. Sec—F F Nicholson. A Sec—Sue Robinson. F S—O C Head.

Treas—Josephine Flavel. Chap—W J Bates. Marshal—H Murdock. D Mar—Lotta Griffin. Guard—Mrs F Nicholson. Sen—H Roof.

P W C T—W R Follansbee.

## DEMOCRATIC DELEGATES.

Four Conventions Held This Afternoon to Send Representatives to Madison.

This afternoon the calls issued for Democratic mass conventions for the Senatorial district, and for each of the three Assembly districts of the county, resulted in a gathering of fourteen representatives of various parts of the county.

The Senatorial Convention was called to order by E. J. Carpenter, of Turtle Charles Sexton, of Janesville, was elected Chairman and Charles Newburg, of Beloit, Secretary. J. A. O. Wilson and J. H. Reigart were chosen delegates to the State Convention at Madison.

The First Assembly Convention then met and elected George Helmoldt, and Charles Newburg as delegates.

The Second Assembly district convention elected H. W. Cator, and Dr. J. B. Whiting.

The Third Assembly district elected T. W. H. Borden and E. J. Carpenter.

## OBITUARY.

ALEXANDER M. RUSSELL.

City Marshal Russell is dead. Such was the news that was passed from lip to lip this morning, seeming too sad and sudden to be true. It was generally known that he was ill and confined to his room, but few thought there was anything alarming in his case, and death was hardly deemed probable. Only last Tuesday he was about the streets as usual, attending to his duties, and though complaining of some aches and pains, little was thought of it until evening, when he was taken so ill as to compel him to seek a room at the Farmer’s hotel where he was accustomed to take his meals. The trouble seemed to be with his stomach, not being able to retain his food at all. Dr. Judd was called in, and the best skill and most careful attention was given him, and he seemed to be more comfortable, though it was evident he was quiet sick. He has been apparently gaining a little, and from time to time expressed himself as expecting to be up and around again soon. Last evening he seemed to be resting rather comfortably, but about 6 o’clock this morning Johnny Stevens, who was watching beside him, noticed a change in his condition, his face assuming a saffron color, and he being in a heavy stupor. He hurried after the physician but on his return found that death had preceded him. The cause of death has not been fully determined, and a postmortem is to be held, which will throw the needed light upon the seeming mystery, and clear away all doubts.

The news of his death sped quickly, and wherever received it gave a sorrow which manifested itself in face and voice, for Marshal Russell’s friends here are beyond numbering. Twenty years ago this very month he came to this city, from Ireland, where he was born in March, 1844, at the family seat, at Mount Russell, Charleville, County of Cork, where three of his brothers and three sisters still live, and enjoy a goodly estate. When he first reached this city he entered into the employment of Andrew Palmer, the veteran druggist, and a little later entered a law office, and for a time studied with A. A. Jackson. After that he engaged in various kinds of business, and in 1862 he enlisted in the Twelfth Wisconsin battery, and entered into the most active part of the war, passing through many of the hottest fights with scarcely a scratch; but in 1865, in front of Savannah, he lost an arm by a shell, the same shot also wounding Frank Wood, the railroad conductor. He was taken to the hospital at New York, and was soon after mustered out. All of his old comrades speak in the highest praise of him as a soldier. He was fearless in fight, faithful in duty, and jolly in camp, and his army record is one of which any man might be proud.

Since coming out of the army he has been engaged in various pursuits and different kinds of business, in which he succeeded so far as to acquire some means. His latest enterprise was a cigar and tobacco store, which he lately sold to other parties, that it might not take his time and attention from any of the duties pertaining to his office as City Marshal.

Soon after the death of City Marshal Keating, which occurred Feb. 5, 1870, he was elected as his successor, and served so acceptably that this spring he was reappointed to the position. As an officer too much cannot be said in his praise. He seemed tireless in his attention to the arduous duties of his office, and food and rest were little thought of by him, when there was need of his services. Although crippled by the loss of one arm, yet physically he was able to cope with anyone. Of fine physique, wonderfully strong, and quick, he was ready for any emergency. He was fearless, though not reckless, and although having so many friends here, none were favored above strangers, when any duty was to be performed. His extended experience, his contact with the world added to his quick perception in reading men, and he proved himself skilful in the detection of crime, and the handling of offenders. He maintained the most excellent order on the streets, and few cities of the size of Janesville, have been so free from thieving and burglaries as this. Much of this quiet was due to him. He watched the trains closely, was quick to observe strangers, and few “crooks” could hang about the street without his eye being upon their movements. His vigilance, activity, fearlessness, and impartiality have made his record one which has caused the public to appreciate his efficiency as a City Marshal.

Alex. Russell was a big hearted man. He was an emotional nature, and there was a tender side to him. Many a poor family, many a discouraged man, crowds of boys, will bear witness to this. He seemed to enjoy giving, and seldom spoke of any act of kindness, which he had done, and many of these acts will never be known save by the few, until the great record is laid open to all. Often times in cases of poor persons who had unfortunately got into the clutches of the law, on some trivial complaint, he would decline any of the fees he had exacted, and still more often was he found giving money, food, clothing, to those whose needs excited his sympathy. He seemed to delight in seeing others happy, and was willing to make them so, even at the cost of sacrifice, and from one end of the city to the other will be found those who will speak most tenderly of the kindness and charity of Marshal Russell.

He was also a man who had a sunny side as well as a tender side. He was social and affable and always seemed cheery. Few have a keener sense of the ludicrous, a more hearty appreciation of mirth than he, and he, who would give life to any social circle into which he was thrown, yet with all this conviviality of nature, he never allowed it to lead him into dissipation. He was a man who never tasted liquor in any form, and, through all the changes of his varied life, never indulged in the social glass. So strictly did he stand aloof from intoxicants, that it is said of him, that when he lost his arm, and was faint with the bloody wound, he even then refused the glass of brandy, which

was brought to him as an almost needed stimulant.

The loss to the city and community by the death of such an efficient officer, and great hearted man is as will carry the feeling of sadness with the news of his sudden death. He was human, and had his faults as have all, but there were so many strong points in his character to admire, that faults are well forgotten.

The only near relative in this country is his brother, George A. Russell, who has been living in this city for about a year past, and Thomas Lynch, who is an uncle of the deceased. They were not expecting any such sudden going out of life, and to them the blow comes with no less surprise, though with much greater sorrow than upon any else.

Arrangements have been made for having the funeral services at St. Patrick’s church to-morrow afternoon at 3 o’clock.

The Common Council are to hold a special meeting this evening to take becoming action concerning his death, and to make arrangements for attending the funeral services.

The resident members of the Twelfth Wisconsin Battery are requested to meet at the City Treasurer’s office for a like purpose.

—There will be a special meeting of the Sack Company at their rooms at 8 o’clock this evening.

—Chief Engineer Young requests the members of the fire department to meet at the west side engine house this evening at 7:30 o’clock.

## SACRED SUBJECTS.

The Religious Announcements for the Several Churches of the City.

**First M. E. Church.**—Corner of Rock and Court Streets. Rev. H. C. Parker, Pastor. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School at 12 M. Prayer-meetings Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

The pastor will preach in the morning on “One Family in Heaven and on Earth.” Evening subject “The Eleventh Commandment.”

**Presbyterian Church.**—On Jackson Street—Services 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

Rev. F. Z. Rosser, of Oshkosh, will preach both morning and evening.

**Baptist Church.**—Northeast corner of Jackson and Pleasant streets. Pastor, Rev. H. C. Parker. Services, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School at 12 M. Young people’s meeting an hour before evening service. Preparation Meeting Tuesday evenings. Evening Prayer Meeting Thursday evenings. Usual hours.

The pastor will preach in the morning.

La the evening Rev. H. Faville, of the Court Street Methodist church, will occupy the pulpit.

**Trinity Church.**—Corner of Jackson and Bluff streets. Rev. Thomas W. MacLean, Rector. Services, Holy Communion at 8 o’clock; second service at 10:30 A. M., and evening service at 7:30 P. M. On the first Sunday in the month no 8 o’clock service.

To-morrow the pastor will preach on “The Heroism of Faith.” Evening subject “Stilling the Tempest.”

**All Souls Church.**—Corner of Court and Main Streets. Rev. John F. Smith. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

In the morning the pastor will preach on “The Latest Study of an Old Theme”; or Thomas Hughes’ “Manliness of Christ.”

X. M. C. A.—Meeting 9 o’clock every morning (except Sabbath) Regulus Sabbath afternoon meeting at 3:30. All are welcome.

The Association will hold a gospel temperance meeting in Cannon’s Hall, to-morrow afternoon at 3:30 o’clock. Five minute speeches will be made by several prominent temperance workers, and good music will be provided.

Christ Church.—Court street. Rev. A. H. Royce, Rector. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

St. Peter’s Church—Catholic—Corner of Wisconsin and North First streets. Rev. J. W. McCarthy, Pastor. Services at 8 and 10:30 A. M. Sunday School at 2:30 p. m.; Vespers at 3 p. m.

**St. Patrick’s Church.**—Corner of Cherry and Cherry streets. Rev. James M. Doyle, Pastor. Services at 8:00 A. M., 10:30 A. M. and Vespers at 7:30 P. M.

**African Methodist Episcopal Church.**—Rev. Green C. Harrison, pastor. Services in Young Men’s Association Rooms.

**LOCAL MATTERS.**

**Ladies’ and Gentlemen’s Stationery.**

For a good article of Writing Paper, Envelopes, Pen, Ink, &c., at reasonable prices, call at Sutherland’s Bookstore.

midday

## COMMERCIAL.

**JANESVILLE MARKET.**

REPORTED FOR THE GAZETTE BY BUMP & GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, May 5.

Receipts of grain have been light during the past week, and the market has ruled steady at the following quotations.

**Flour**—Winter, \$1.75 per sack; Minnesota, \$1.60; Wisconsin, \$1.40. Patent \$2.00

**Rye Flour**—\$2.25 per 100 lbs.

**Buckwheat**—Flour 75c per sack

**Wheat**—Winter, 25¢ 100 lbs; Good to best milling spring, 55¢ 100; shipping grades 55¢ 25¢

**Wheat Bran**—20c per 100 lbs.

**Meal**—Coarse, 8c per 100; bolted 35c per sack

**Feed**—90c per 100 lbs.

**Meat**—Pork 25¢ 100 lbs. Ton 812

**Beef**—In good request at 72¢ 75¢

**Hams**—Prime samples 55¢ 60¢; common to fair quality 40¢ 50¢

**Corn**—Shelled per 50 lbs, 31¢ 32¢ 35 cents

**Oats**—White 29¢ 30¢; mixed 27¢ 28¢

**Timothy Seed**—In demand at \$1.90 \$2.20 per 40 lbs

**Clover Seed**—Dull 83¢ 40¢ 50¢ 55¢ per bushel

**Potatoes**—Dull at 20¢ 25¢

**Butter**—Good supply at 16¢ 18¢

**Beans**—Dull at 75¢ 25¢ per bushel

**Eggs**—Plenty at 7¢ 8¢ 9¢ fresh

**Hams**—Green, 62¢ 72¢ 82¢ 10¢; Dry, 12¢ 14¢